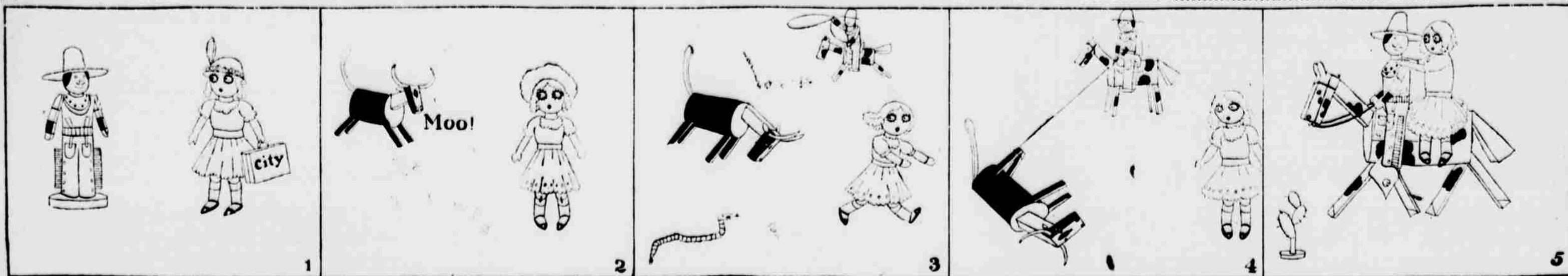


Toyland

When West Meets East

Watch the Series

By Myrtle Held



Time-Table Tompkins

(Pronounce It Slowly While Waiting for Your Train.)

He Takes Up His Bed and Walks When Barred from His Train

By Gus Mager

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POLICE LOOK ON AS GREAT CROWD SEES SLAVE FILM

Authorities Restrained by Court Order After Making Raid and Arrests.

Though a suit for \$500,000 damages for alleged "depreciation" in the value of the movie film "The Inside of the White Slave Traffic" is promised to-day by the Park Theatre management, that amusement house showed the film yesterday to about nine thousand persons at a quarter price.

Frederick E. Goldsmith, a lawyer, of No. 41 Park row, is authority for the statement that the damage suit is to be filed. He says that criminal charges of oppression are also to be made against Newburger and Dwyer.

The five Park Theatre employees who were arrested on warrants issued under section 1230, subdivision 2, of the Penal Code, pertaining to indecent exhibitions, and arraigned before Magistrate Appleton yesterday morning have been held in bonds of \$500 each for appearance to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock before Magistrate Murphy in the office of the Chief Magistrate, No. 200 Mulberry street.

A temporary injunction restraining Police Commissioner Waldo, Third Deputy Newburger and Inspector Dwyer, issued by Justice Ford, was served on the three police officials yesterday, and is returnable before Justice Cavanagh Wednesday.

Deputy Newburger declared at first would not observe the injunction and that he would stop the movie performance. Later he changed his mind, and late yesterday afternoon, after the theatre management had been momentarily expecting another raid, Inspector Dwyer appeared at the theatre and announced that the police would follow the legal order and not make any further move until the case had been finally decided in court.

As early as 1 o'clock P. M., a considerable crowd had congregated in front of the theatre, clamoring for admission. About an hour later the doors were thrown open and Henry C. Bohn, the

house manager, announced that the exhibition of the film would proceed, as the police had declared their intention of not interfering pending the court's action.

SEVERAL PARTS OF FILM ELIMINATED.

But it was not until Inspector Dwyer appeared later in the afternoon that there was any real confidence on the part of the management that they would not be interrupted.

The advertising the so-called white slave films have been given through the efforts of the police to suppress them, has resulted in extraordinary attendance at the Park Theatre. Oddly enough the majority of those in attendance yesterday were elderly persons.

It developed also that Samuel H. London, who wrote the "play" from which the film was made, a former investigator of the white slave traffic under the Government, had taken counsel of the National Board of Censors and had, with the producers, eliminated several parts of the film which the board considered objectionable.

The test before Magistrate Ten Eyck at the hearing last Tuesday had been whether the effect of the pictures would be bad or good on those witnessing them. The Magistrate decided that, with certain eliminations, the effect would be good. These eliminations were made.

While the police are attacking the Park Theatre films, there are running at other theatres, notably the Republic, a series of pictures on the same general order and from the viewpoint of the average observer fully as open to criticism as the films at the Park.

Since "Traffic in Souls" was put on at Weber's Theatre there has been no outcry against it on the part of the police and it drew such good business that a second set of reels of the same show were put on at the Republic. This gave rise to the suggestion that "The Inside of the White Slave Traffic" had had a better press agent than "Traffic in Souls."

JUSTICE GIVES REASON FOR ISSUING INJUNCTION.

Justice Ford this morning made a statement in answer to questions concerning his reason for granting a temporary injunction restraining the police from interfering with the moving picture film "The Inside of the White Slave Traffic" at the Park Theatre, Columbus Circle.

"I was influenced largely by the statement of Magistrate Ten Eyck that the show was not in any way improper," said Justice Ford. "I want it thoroughly understood that this is not a court decision and does not mean that the courts or I, as an individual, have rendered a verdict in favor of the white slave film. I have simply taken the usual course of opening the way for

both the theatre management and the police to thresh the matter out in court. "The police have no right to interfere in the presentation of this or any other show and declare arbitrarily that it is indecent, or unfit for the people to see. The theatre owners have rights above those of the police in that they are entitled to protect their property and their business.

"It is a real fact is that I was not hauled out of bed to grant this temporary stay, but was met at my home when I reached there at 10:30 Saturday night. I went through all the papers in the case very carefully, examined the report of Magistrate Ten Eyck and read the affidavits made by some very prominent people who witnessed the film show. The magistrate who heard the case declared there was no harm whatever in it, and I had before me the statements of people for whose opinion I have a most profound respect in a case of this nature. Mrs. Inez M. Holland Boiesvain, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and others made statements denouncing the white slave film.

"Against that testimony I found the police—Commissioner Waldo, Third Deputy Newburger and Inspector Dwyer—who asserted automatically that the film was harmful and a menace to the people. I don't know that I have an opinion, for I have not seen the show, but I felt it only just to give fully as much heed to the verdict of such well-known people as I have named as to that of the police.

THINKS DECISION SHOULD BE LEFT TO COURTS.

"A decision will likely be reached Wednesday, for the temporary stay is returnable before Justice Cavanagh at 10:30 that morning. This is an unusually short time, but it was all that was asked for the interested parties to prepare their cases. Manifestly it would have been unfair to have permitted the police to close the theatre pending a court decision. That would have meant a great deal of loss to the theatre owners; they have a right to their legitimate profits, and the police cannot step in of their own accord and prevent them from earning money in their business.

"Yes, of course, I understand the theatre took in a big sum of money yesterday after I had granted the injunction against the police. I suppose they made a great deal in excess of their ordinary legitimate profits, but that was not my fault. Notoriety is responsible. If the police stepped in and tried to disturb the business of any merchant along the street I would grant an injunction just as readily in order to get the matter before the court."

EBBETS IN NO HURRY TO SIGN UP JOE TINKER

Brooklyn Owner Has Until Feb. 1 to Do It In, and Says Salary Is a Personal Matter.

Back from his trip West, during which he closed the deal for Joe Tinker, Charles Ebbets this afternoon said there was no great hurry on his part to formally sign up the ex-manager of the Reds.

"We have until Feb. 1 to get Tinker's signature to our form of contract, and we will have it in due time," said Ebbets. "Manager Robinson has seen Tinker and has gone back to his home in Baltimore. Tinker will play with the Brooklyn next season, of that there isn't the slightest doubt," added the Brooklyn manager.

"The salary Tinker is to be paid by the Brooklyn Club is strictly a personal matter," said Ebbets. "I am not only Tinker and the Brooklyn Club. It certainly is none of the public's business."

TELEPHONE TRUST DEFIES SERVICE COMMISSIONERS

(Continued from First Page.)

changes, extension telephones, &c. But when it came to the subject of revenue, expenses and the profit made out of service in New York City he declined to give the slightest information. He would not give a single figure showing how many millions of dollars New Yorkers are paying to the company and how great are the profits milked out of the metropolis to expend in other cities.

EVEN SAID COMPANY DID NOT KNOW PROFITS.

Attorney Swayze said the company did not keep its books in such a manner that they could tell what was the revenue or expenses in New York City, as distinguished from operations in other cities.

The accounting divisions were all divided up and it would be impossible to segregate and apportion the figures of the metropolis.

"Do you mean to say," inquired Chairman Decker, "that you have no idea whether you are making or losing money in New York City?"

"I have not," replied Mr. Swayze, as a sceptical smile overspread the audience.

"This commission wants to know," said Chairman Decker, firmly, "how much money you are taking in New York City, how much you are expending for operating expenses and how much you have left for net revenue. In order to progress with this case it is necessary for us to have such a statement."

"You keep the accounts. We are obliged to rely upon your company in the first instance for the information. The commission holds that all record evidence which is in the hands of the New York Telephone Company can be called for and must be produced."

"May I express my dissent," said Mr. Swayze, "from the right of this commission to compel the production of evidence in the manner indicated?"

"Then," said Chairman Decker, "we shall have to order the company to produce it. An order will be prepared and served after recess."

SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO PICK OUT FIGURES.

Long explanation was made by Attorney Swayze that because the company's accounts were kept by so-called "grand divisions" it was not possible to pick out New York City. If the commission wanted the information it could send its experts to the company's books and dig it out. The difficulty was how to make proper apportionment of revenue and expense items that covered the whole State of New York.

Chairman Decker sternly countered on the telephone attorney, exclaiming with much vigor:

formation could be produced, and that was by an inventory and appraisal of the physical property.

ALSO DO NOT KNOW HOW MUCH IS INVESTED.

"Not necessarily so," replied Chairman Decker. "The Commission knows how much it has invested or actually expended in the New York City plant you are entitled in this case to use your own figures."

"But we don't know how much that is," pleaded the attorney.

"What?" exclaimed the Chairman in surprise. "The company has no idea how much money it has invested?"

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Swayze, lamely, "we have an approximate idea, but we do not feel called upon to produce it."

"You must produce it," ruled the chairman. "What I want to know is the amount of investment, the gross income, the operating expenses and the resulting remainder from service in New York City. On that is to be determined in the first instance what would be the effect of the proposed reduction in rates. We have got to have it at the very start of it. In this connection, we know the number of calls in the measured service and then apply some system of rates—the Chicago rates, if you please—and see what are the results on gross income, we can get then a clear idea whether the company is to be injured much or little by such a reduction."

While giving the company time to consider what it would do, the commission called upon the representatives of complainants and the many civic organizations present to express their complaints. One after another, delegates from Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Richmond rose to recite their grievances against the telephone company. There were two loud notes through all these speeches. One was against the high rates charged to subscribers as compared with rates in other cities, and the other swelled into a chorus of denunciation of the toll rate extortion imposed for messages between various boroughs. The unanimous demand was for abolition of these interborough toll charges.

LEWIS SPEAKS FOR FEDERAL OWNERSHIP OF TELEPHONE LINES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Government ownership of the nation's telephone lines would cost less than \$500,000,000 and would present no greater difficulties of financing than did the Panama Canal, Representative Lewis of Maryland told the House today in an exhaustive analysis of his proposal to have these lines operated by the Post-office Department.

Representative Lewis, who took a leading part in the establishment of the parcel post, and who has made a study with Post-office officials of the government ownership of the electrical lines of communication, does not propose to have the Government take over the telegraph companies.

His plan is to have the Government first own the telephone network of the country, operate some of the telephone lines as telegraphs, as is now possible under modern mechanical conditions, and have the Government system compete with the private telegraph companies at the outset in the same proportion as the parcel post now competes with the express companies.

"The perversion of the laws of public and private financing," said Mr. Lewis, "by which public governments have been disbarred of their normal functions, has led to such corruption and demoralization that it is like New York with its street railways, Philadelphia with its gas works, and San Francisco with its trolley cars, has shared the scenes of Roman corruption in their most dishonorable days."

No Extra Charge for It.

Advertisements for The World will be left at 322 American District Manager office in the city until 9 P. M.

CHURCH BARBER BANS ALL DISCORD FROM BOY CHOIR

Singers and Congregation Welcome Innovation at St. George's.

There was not a discordant note as the fresh young voices of the Junior Choir rose in sacred song in St. George's Episcopal Church, No. 7 Rutherford place, yesterday morning. Neither was there a discord in the artistry of the choir boys' tonorial charms.

For Julius, the church barber, had carefully clipped the hair on forty little heads. Unanimity reigned, every hair being trimmed to a geometrical nicety in Saturday morning's barber shop.

And forty heads, held high in the choir, shone sleek and well brushed, for Julius had supplemented his work with the scissors by deft strokes of the brush just before the Sunday morning services began.

Julius is New York's first "church barber." In his unprofessional capacity he is head elevator man in the Sunday School Building, in East Sixteenth street, in the rear of the church. St. George's, which first gained distinction some years ago when J. Pierpont Morgan endowed it with half a million dollars, has become the sponsor for an innovation that seems certain to become popular.

Charles L. Safford, choir director, smiled deprecatingly when an Evening World reporter encountered him yesterday as he was herding his juvenile songsters into the choir room for a final practice before service—and incidentally to permit the versatile Julius to brush their hair.

"Really," he said, "it is unfortunate

that this thing has attracted so much attention. Actually, it is of no consequence at all." He started into the choir room.

"But about the church barber shop, Mr. Safford—there is one?"

"Oh, no—yes—well, not exactly a barber shop," he defended. "Why, it's been going on for several weeks now, simply because we wanted the boys in the Junior Choir to present a more uniform appearance on Sunday. Julius, the head elevator man, happens to be a barber, so we got him to do the work."

Mr. Safford would not seriously entertain any question referring to the possibility of well-shorn hair contributing to a boy's vocal powers. He said he scarcely believed the length of a lad's hair had anything to do with the sweetness or volume of his voice. So it can be stated authoritatively that the barber shop is not intended to improve the choir's work, but rather to "brush up" its appearance.

St. George's Junior Choir is made up of the younger boys, those who travel about in knickerbockers. They are of an age where a lack of taste in their personal appearance seems to be a fault in most boys. Boys usually run to extremes in the summer a closely clipped head like a convict's, or in winter a shaggy mane that would seem to defy barbering.

So Mr. Safford said he hit upon the most logical plan. He wanted to have his forty singers make a creditable appearance as they stood up Sunday morning before the entire congregation. He didn't want a shaven poll here and an untrained pompadour there, and the 37 varieties of male coiffures. Julius was the answer. The boys report at the choir room, No. 21 East Sixteenth street, for practice Saturday morning. And, one by one, Julius gently but firmly manures their hirsute adornments. He has a fine eye for uniformity and, from appearance yesterday, his efforts have been attended with success.

Director Safford, however, took occasion to deny that Julius kept his tonorial parlor open on Sunday morning. The original report of the innovation was that the choir boys had their hair cut Saturday and Sunday. That is an error that requires correction, for Julius merely puts a delicate finishing touch to his artistry on Sunday morning by brushing the boys' hair. Thus is another old bureau of the childish mind shattered, for no longer is it necessary to go through the painful operation of brushing one's hair before going to

church, not when Julius is there to be one's valet.

The Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's, was rather loath to discuss the choir boys' barber shop yesterday. He felt, he intimated, that while the new departure was no doubt a splendid thing, it really seemed to be attracting more attention from the outside world than he had bargained for. He appreciated, however, that one cannot start something so startlingly new as a barber shop in a church with impunity. He explained that Julius's efforts were "for the sake of uniformity in the appearance of our choir boys on Sundays and as a slight evidence of parochial appreciation."

By the way, the idea also saves money for the parents of forty boys. As yet the barbers' union has not been heard from.

STREETS OPEN TO TRAFFIC.

New Order for West End Avenue and Cathedral Parkway.

W. R. Patterson, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, announced this afternoon that light vehicular business traffic will be permitted at all hours on West End Avenue, West Eighty-sixth street and Cathedral Parkway.

Hitherto this privilege was denied, the thoroughfares in question being considered parkways.

Just what constitutes light traffic will be left to the discretion of the patrolmen on the posts.



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mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning—a dime-cent box will keep your head clear, stomach sweet, liver and bowels regular and make you feel cheerful and bully for months. Don't forget your children—little insides need a good, gentle, cleansing, too, occasionally.

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